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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تلبيز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

Rain!

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (J.T.) — Thundershowers hit all parts of Jordan today and were expected to continue throughout tonight and tomorrow, officials at the Meteorology Department told the Jordan Times this evening.

6, Number 1769

AMMAN, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1981 — DUL QAIDA 29, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pmd; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Matches in finals

Sept. 26 (A.P.) — Bjorn Borg dropped before defeating Manuel Orantes of 0-6, 6-1 today in the of the \$75,000 Mar-1 tournament. In s final, Borg will as Smid, the number of Czechoslovakia, ped Joachim Nysc e unseeded 18- econd, Swede, 6-4, ne hour and 45

Protests in IAEA

Sept. 26 (Agen-Israel) today con- the International nergy Agency for evoke Israeli mem- 1 suspend technical to Israel. A foreign atement called the arbitrary and dis- ; and inconsistent arter and statutes of 'The agency voted nsider suspending wing Israel's bomb- aqi nuclear reactor y also suspended y all technical assis- er agency prog-

Convict fast

Sept. 26 (A.P.) — ker Liam McClos- e up his fast at the n outside Belfast 55 days without Northern Ireland

Cats' claim ability to murder

Sept. 26 (A.P.) — ous caller told local t that a hitherto erorist group, the Organisation, car- day's assassination labour minister Ahur Elahi in Lab- ruryriet, an Urdu owned by the fam- terior Minister A. Haroon, made n of the group's to stance, but e caller as saying: ck up our enemies to kill them and will til we finish all of

wants to stop oi kicking

Italy, Sept. 26 netoly Karpov has a wooden barrier e table where he world chess crown- or Korchnoi to e challenger from i while they play, sources said today. Soviet, inspecting nt one hour and e the two start the on Thursday. The claimed that Kor- viet exile and his as kicked him to 3 during previous said tournament

presence business, n aide says

ATIONS, Sept. 26 Angola's foreign- imitedly concerned e possibility of J.S. aid to anti- guerrillas in his, s the United States t to question the f Cuban troops in Africa. Foreign, olo Jorge said in an 7th the Associated government would necessary measures ter" of the Cubans i only after the ng territory of t Africa or Namibia independence and ca ceased to pose a

King receives Saudi deputy premier

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar Palace this afternoon Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia's second deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guards.

Arab strength on the local and international levels. Attending the audience were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'id Ibn Zaid and the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sbarif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Jordan launches nation-wide campaign to help disabled

By Suzanne Za'mnt-Black Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 26 — Minister of Social Development Mrs. In'am Al Mufti has briefed the wives of the ambassadors accredited to Jordan and of members of the diplomatic corps on Jordan's efforts and aspirations in aid of the hand-

During the meeting, Mrs. Mufti outlined the main projects undertaken by the National Committee for the International Year of the Disabled and said Jordan intends to carry out other programmes to benefit the disabled, not only this year but also for many years to come.

and organising transportation for the handicapped to reach places of work and schools.

Vocational training to help the handicapped to secure jobs, especially for the elders, as well as projects for the severely hand-

Another project the National Committee is working on is for the handicapped to join in physical education and activities in clubs open to the handicapped as well as to others.

Anti-Khomeinists clash with loyalists

BEIRUT, Sept. 26 (Agencies) — Supporters and opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime clashed in a shootout north of Tehran today that left six dead as the government announced 22 more leftists were executed in

seven Iranian cities. The shootout in Tebran's northern suburb appeared to usher in a campaign by underground guerrillas of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq to scare people away from the polls in next

'I will strike more violently,' Sadat warns fundamentalists

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (A.P.) — President Anwar Sadat today warned Muslim fundamentalists, he will strike "ten times more violently" at them than in his recent crack-

His warning during a speech at a town in the Nile Delta, broadcast live on Cairo Radio, came three weeks after his government rounded up some 1,500 persons in the regime's biggest ever crack-

"They quote the Koran as saying that God created man to worship him only, so they argue they do not have to learn anything, or even work, just pray all day and night," Mr. Sadat said.

"I am saying it firmly and clearly, I will act ten times more violently than I have if any of the misguided youths tries to make trouble again," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat who in recent speeches has referred to the Muslim fundamentalists as misguided, and as the "secret arm of the (fundamentalist) Muslim Brotherhood," devoted a good part of his one-hour speech to ridiculing the preachings of the Muslim fundamentalists.

Mr. Mitterrand and his delegation of 15 government officials were greeted by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy prime minister and a high ranking entourage.

Mr. Mitterrand and his delegation of 15 government officials were greeted by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy prime minister and a high ranking entourage.

After short talks at the guest hall in the airport, Mr. Mitterrand left for the presidential palace and later joined King Khaled and Saudi government officials for discussions.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal called the visit "historic" and said he hoped it would be "profitable."

The French have made a point that the Mitterrand visit is the first official trip abroad by the president and that it symbolised the importance Paris attaches to its relations with Saudi Arabia, which supplies France with more than half its crude oil imports.

The Arab-Israeli conflict and Prince Fahd's eight-point proposal to solve it were expected to be the heart of the talks during the visit.

The two sides will meet tomorrow, and it will be the first meeting between Mr. Mitterrand and Prince Fahd since they met in Paris earlier this month.

Although Mr. Mitterrand did not bring along Defence Minister Charles Hernu, arms sales were likely to be discussed.

Meanwhile a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) spokesman in Damascus condemned the French policy for Middle East.

French policy "sets out from protection of aggression and

our teachings and our beliefs." Muslim fundamentalists, a movement that sprung from Egypt's 17 universities, has been attracting more followers in the past two years as Egypt struggles with economic hardships like inflation, housing, shortages and rundown facilities.

The rise of the fundamentalists generated extremism among the Coptic Christian community here, resulting in clashes in which more than 70 persons have been killed this year.

Mr. Sadat accused the Soviet Union exploiting the conflict to

overthrow his regime, and he reiterated this in an interview released today with the French daily Figaro. Extracts were carried by the official Middle East News Agency here.

"The Soviets stopped at nothing to fan the flames of this confrontation," Mr. Sadat was quoted as saying. "They would tell the Copts the Muslims were out to exterminate them, they would float rumours about 400 Muslims killed in a remote place in the country."

Mr. Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador and six diplomats and terminated the contracts of more than 1,000 Soviet technicians earlier this month.

Mitterrand arrives in Taif as PLO raps his policy

TAIF, Sept. 26 (Agencies) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived today for the start of a three-day visit to consolidate closer relations between the new socialist government and the Saudi kingdom.

aggressor and runs against international legality, United Nations regulations, the United Nations Charter..." PLO spokesman Abdul Mohsin Abu Malzer said.

demnation of President Mitterrand's policy towards our cause... we call for the rectification of his Middle East policy in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter," he said.

Sadat says Begin willing for peace with Lebanon

PARIS, Sept. 26 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published today that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had told him he was prepared to sign a peace treaty with Lebanon.

Mr. Sadat told the conservative daily Le Figaro he had asked Mr. Begin at their recent meeting in Alexandria: "What exactly do you intend to do with Lebanon?"

He quoted the Israeli leader as replying: "I am ready to sign a peace with Lebanon immediately — just as I did with Egypt — with the whole of Lebanon, no divisions, no Haddad, nothing else."

Mr. Sadat warned, however, that the Lebanese leader could expect to be assassinated if he did so.

Asked how Syria could be persuaded to withdraw its 30,000-strong peace-keeping force from Lebanon, Mr. Sadat said there were two possible ways.

"It would be enough for the Lebanese president to find the courage to send the head of the (United Nations) Security Council a telegram asking him to send an international force. The Syrians would be forced to leave," he said.

Official sources said Mrs. Thatcher voiced concern over the Soviet ambition in the Arabian Gulf and what she sees as a growing military threat to Gulf oil fields in meetings with Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, the Bahraini prime minister.

She mentioned the Soviet military presence in South Yemen and the Horn of Africa, cautioning against the eventuality of Soviet threats.

The same sources said that while agreeing that the Soviet presence gives cause for concern, the Bahrainis contended that a settlement of the Middle East conflict should be accorded priority over all other issues.

Bahrainis tell Thatcher: Israeli threat comes first

MANAMA, Sept. 26 (Agencies) — A peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict should be given priority over all other issues, including the Soviet military presence in the region, Bahraini leaders told visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today.

Sheikh Khalifa asked Mrs. Thatcher for a British recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and for help to end the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully.

Official sources said Mrs. Thatcher voiced concern over the Soviet ambition in the Arabian Gulf and what she sees as a growing military threat to Gulf oil fields in meetings with Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, the Bahraini prime minister.

Both sides reviewed Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd's eight-point proposals for a Middle East peace, which they "welcomed," the sources said.

The officials said the Bahraini leaders told Mrs. Thatcher that the sale of radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia by the United States would help to defend the whole Gulf.

Mr. Thatcher has already discussed the plan in London with Prince Fahd.

Saudi Arabia deports Iranians for behaviour unfit for pilgrims

JEDDAH, Sept. 26 (A.P.) — A number of Iranian pilgrims have been detained for attacking policemen inside a holy shrine while others were deported for bringing in propaganda, the Saudi government said today.

Local embassies and foreign ministries in all Islamic countries were cautioned against any pilgrim bringing in propaganda or engaging in political activities during the holy rituals, the statement said.

"These pilgrims beat a policeman when he tried gently to dissuade them from disturbing other pilgrims," said the statement.

The interior ministry issued a statement denying Iranian reports about Saudi policemen wounding 20 Iranian pilgrims inside the Prophet Mohammad Mosque, in Medina, Islam's second holiest city.

The Iranian pilgrims who were deported on account of violations have no right to complain because what the authorities did was in line with their duty, said the statement.

"They also beat up five other policemen who tried to rescue their colleague. The six policemen were injured along with a number of Iranian pilgrims." Subsequently, the statement said, the crowd was dispersed and a "number of Iranian pilgrims were detained for questioning."

The Iranian daily Kayhan newspaper reported earlier in the day that 18 Iranian pilgrims were arrested in Saudi Arabia. It said that these pilgrims, carrying pictures of their leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, clashed with police.

Two years ago, activists smuggled firearms into the Grand Mosque of Mecca but were crushed in a long shootout with National Guardsmen.

The statement denied Iranian reports that pilgrims were being searched before entering holy shrines. It said that "some smugglers of narcotics" were being searched.

The Saudi interior ministry statement said that an unspecified number of Iranian pilgrims have been deported, adding that it had

It appealed to all Muslims — officials and private citizens alike to observe and honour the sacred rituals of pilgrimage and to avoid disturbances, pledging to exert all efforts to help out the pilgrims irrespective of colour or nationality.

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Armenian warns of further attacks

BEIRUT, Sept. 26 (R) — The Armenian guerrilla group which claimed responsibility for last Thursday's seizure of the Turkish consulate in Paris warned today that it had two more guerrilla squads ready for action.

At a Beirut press conference, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) charged that the French government would be breaking a promise if it did not grant political asylum to the gunmen who took over the consulate.

The ASALA chief, who uses the common Armenian name Hagop Hagopian and wore a black hood to avoid identification, told journalists the French authorities had promised the gunmen asylum if they ended their siege.

"Our organisation warns the French government not to revoke the engagement it gave...our organisation cannot abandon any of its members," he stated.

He did not threaten direct action against French institutions, but said that two Armenian commando groups were awaiting orders.

Noting that there still are differences among the contending

China shows off army muscles

PEKING, Sept. 26 (R) — China announced today that its armed forces have held manoeuvres which diplomatic sources describe as possibly the biggest peacetime display of strength by the four-million-strong People's Liberation Army (PLA).

They took place about the same time that Soviet troops were conducting manoeuvres near the Polish border, they added.

China denounced the Soviet exercises as "war preparations." Announcing the PLA exercises, the New China News Agency simply said they had been held recently in North China.

The sources said the exercises, involving at least 100,000 men, were held early this month north-west of Peking, about 400 kilometres from the Mongolian border.

Film of the exercises on Chinese television showed tank rolling through hilly country, multiple rocket launchers, artillery firing

live ammunition and paratroops dropping from transport aircraft. After the manoeuvres a military parade of army, navy and air force personnel was reviewed by Chinese leaders including the new Communist Party chairman, Mr. Hu Yaobang, and the powerful Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Habib calls on U.S. to build peace on Lebanon ceasefire

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (Agencies) — Philip C. Habib, President Ronald Reagan's personal representative who is credited in large part for arranging the current ceasefire in Lebanon, has called on the United States to build on the ceasefire as a part of the overall effort to bring a comprehensive peace to the Middle East.

parties, Mr. Habib said resolving these issues "is the task of diplomats... with the capacity to deal with confrontation issues."

"I think we need to build on the ceasefire along the Lebanese border," he said. "We need to consolidate the gains and see how far we can go."

He also pointed out, in answering another question, that the negotiators are dealing with a wide range of issues regarding the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Listing among the issues land, water, security, occupied Jerusalem and autonomy, Mr. Habib admitted "I don't know how these issues will be resolved."

Mr. Habib emphasised that he was speaking as a private citizen, not as a representative of the Reagan administration, as he discussed Lebanon and other Middle East concerns in the keynote address at the opening session of the 35th annual conference of the Middle East Institute.

On the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said a decision had been made not to deal with the PLO by a past administration, "and in my opinion we will hold to that position" until such time as the PLO recognises Israel under terms of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

Mr. Habib said he supports the sale, that safeguards are sufficient, that the sale will not jeopardise Israel and that Saudi requirements are real.

Asked if he did not think that the fact the United States had sent no special negotiator to the recently-resumed autonomy talks

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION AMMAN - JORDAN Announcement for Tender No. TCC 7/81 AMMAN JUNCTION NETWORK

TCC announces that the closing date of the above mentioned tender has been extended by one month upto November 15th 1981. Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail Director General

NATIONAL

Why teachers hunt for new jobs

AMMAN — According to a recent study carried out by the Studies Department at the Ministry of Education, the number of teachers leaving their jobs has been increasing over the past five years. The study showed that 1337 teachers left their jobs in 1976, and 2713 in 1978.

The study was conducted between 1976-1978 only. But, planners at the Ministry of Education believe that the number has more than doubled in the last few years.

The study has attributed this "drainage" to certain socio-economic reasons that have been affecting the status of Jordanian teachers for a long time.

The low wages of government teachers and the general dissatisfaction with the working conditions were singled out as the two foremost reasons. On the other hand, the study indicated that lack of appreciation from both employers and the society has prompted more teachers to leave.

The study was carried out by distributing a questionnaire to a randomly-selected sample of 480 former teachers, most of whom are now working independently or at private institutions.

The increasing number of teachers leaving their posts has affected the educational system in the country. For the Ministry of Education, this has become a major problem, since new teachers have to be recruited to replace the old ones. For the students, the constant change in their teachers can be devastating.

Minister of Education, Dr. Sa'ad Al Tal believes that a teacher is a professional, as is a doctor or a pharmacist.

In an interview with the Jordan Times he said, "Not any person can become a teacher, he or she has to be fully qualified." Dr. Tal added that countries are now aware that teachers should be regarded as professionals, responsible for the education of others.

He said, "Teaching needs professionals, and teachers should not only be qualified but prepared to teach as well."

"The Ministry of Education is trying its best to professionalise this vocation," he said. "We have to set suitable regulations to make teaching a profession and to make teachers respected for their qualifications."

"The Ministry gives its teachers opportunities to upgrade their knowledge. Scholarships are available and our teachers can continue their education whenever they like," he said.

Yet, Jordanian teachers believe that they are not given the privileges allotted to other pro-



"Teachers should not only be qualified but prepared to teach as well," Dr. Tal says.

professionals, although they regard themselves as equal.

It seems that the policy of education (concerning teachers) has remained the same since 1964, when the law of education was first passed.

Speaking to some teachers about the drainage problem, they all agreed that the lack of security among teachers has caused the problem.

"We are deprived of the privileges given to other professions," one teacher said, "and we are underpaid."

In the constantly changing Jordanian society, they say, the teacher's status has shifted from an idolised to an unappreciated human being. One government teacher told the Jordan Times that the society does not appreciate the job, and nowadays "teachers are regarded with little or no respect".

The pay of most teachers, ranging from JD 70 to JD 100 has not been enough to cover basic expenses, and many teachers have taken part-time jobs as taxi-drivers, shop-owners and the like in order to support their families. The heavy work load has affected the quality of teaching in the country since many teachers prefer to quit teaching rather than bear the burden of more than one job.

"What has made the situation frightening," one official at the Ministry of Education said, "is the shift in loyalties. Some teachers are more loyal to the other jobs they have taken, since they are higher paid and offered more."

For males, the situation has been worse. Until now, females prefer teaching to other jobs, but for "the man of the family," the job conditions and poor wages have aroused some feelings of dis-

satisfaction.

Dr. Ahmad Al Khatib, head of the Studies Department at the Ministry told the Jordan Times that the absence of a teacher's association in a country where teachers and students constitute approximately a third of the population, has caused the drainage problem to expand.

There are about 30,000 teachers and 800,000 students in Jordan today, Dr. Khatib said. "Teachers lack the security of such an association which would give them that sense of professionalism." "Even though decision-makers at the ministry think that such an association would not solve the problem," Dr. Khatib added, "it would certainly improve the image and status of the teacher."

In Dr. Khatib's opinion, a teacher's association would be a

means to exchange ideas, and unite the employers and employees. "However," Dr. Khatib said, "it might not be the ideal solution for our country. What we need at the moment is a complete modernisation of the education system."

Mrs. Marlene Hato, who has been teaching for four years says, "we feel underrated, underprivileged, and we need something to boost our morale."

The Ministry of Education has been aware of the dissatisfaction among government teachers. In a bid to dignify old-timers, the Ministry has held celebrations and has offered badges and honorary titles to teachers who have served for a long time.

Another official charges that in a few cases, decisions of employment are influenced by personal affiliations, and they affect the

Many teachers are leaving their jobs and finding work with private firms and other organisations with better working conditions and more pay.

But the Ministry of Education is taking every step to help improve the status and position of teachers, Dina Matar reports



For male teachers, the job conditions and poor wages gives some feelings of dissatisfaction

general educational situation. Many teachers are also dissatisfied with the schools they work in some of which are far from their residential areas, with no means of transportation, and overcrowded classrooms.

"It is difficult to teach under such conditions, and a teacher cannot afford to take a taxi everyday," one teacher commented. Mr. Abdallah Hindawi, director of the planning Department at the

Ministry says that for teachers the social balance is lopsided. "What they earn and what they need are completely different," he told the Jordan Times.

He added that the chaos resulting from the general dissatisfaction has not only affected the teachers, who could find an outlet in other jobs, but has left its imprint on the society. "People are not happy about the quality of teaching in Jordan," he said.

"Besides, the country has lost some of its best-qualified teachers to neighbouring countries, where the pay is higher."

Mr. Hindawi continued, "If the problem is not solved soon, it will intensify. What our teachers need is a complete boost to their morale. I do not think that an increase in salary would suffice. They need to regain the respect they have lost and the dignity of their profession."

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3**
- 5:30 Koran
 - 5:45 Cartoon
 - 6:05 Children's programme
 - 6:50 Documentary
 - 7:10 Programme preview
 - 7:30 Local programme
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Arabic series
 - 9:30 Sports & Youth
 - 10:15 Quinzy
 - 11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy (Man about the House)
- 9:10 Edward the Seventh
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 Quinzy

RADIO JORDAN

- 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM**
- 7:00 Sign on
 - 7:01 Morning Show
 - 7:30 News Bulletin
 - 7:40 Morning Show
 - 10:00 News Headlines
 - 10:30 Pop Session
 - 11:00 Sign off
 - 12:00 News Headlines
 - 12:03 Pop Session
 - 13:00 News Summary
 - 13:03 Pop Session
 - 14:00 News Bulletin
 - 14:30 French Pop Stars
 - 15:00 Concert Hour
 - 16:00 News Summary
 - 16:03 Instrumentals
 - 16:30 Old Favourites
 - 17:00 Listeners' Choice
 - 18:00 News Summary
 - 18:30 Jazz Hour
 - 19:00 Newsdesk
 - 19:30 Music
 - 20:00 Evening Show
 - 21:00 News Summary
 - 21:03 Evening Show
 - 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

- GMT**
- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Moment Musical 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 1st box 05:30 The Maid of the Mill 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Washington Square 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Of the Besten Track 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 The Industrial Revolution and the Machine Age 13:30 Short Story 13:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show 14:30 Gerald C. Porter 15:00 Radio Newswel 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sportscall 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 To Be a Pilgrim 19:00 Country Style 19:15 A Slip of the Disc 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Meet... 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World News 22:09 Science in Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportscall 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Brain of Britain 1981

VOICE OF AMERICA

- GMT**
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY

ARRIVALS:

- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:45 Cairo
- 8:55 Aqaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
- 10:10 Beirut
- 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 14:00 Jeddah (SV)
- 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 16:35 Athens
- 16:45 Rawalpindi (BA)
- 16:45 Tunis, Tripoli
- 17:15 Chicago, New York, Vienna
- 17:30 Paris
- 17:35 Geneva, Brussels
- 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
- 17:50 Madrid
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:30 Rome (IT)
- 18:30 Rome
- 19:00 Geneva, Zurich
- 19:50 Frankfurt (LFH)
- 19:50 Frankfurt
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 24:00 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 3:30 Cairo
- 4:30 Cairo
- 6:30 Paris
- 6:30 Beirut
- 7:00 Aqaba
- 8:55 Cairo (EA)
- 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
- 9:30 London (BA)
- 9:30 Athens, Amsterdam
- 9:30 Beirut (KLM)
- 9:30 London (BA)
- 10:00 Frankfurt
- 10:10 Rome

EMERGENCIES

- DOCTORS:**
- Amman: Hisham Abu Arqoub 93122, Othman Mustafa Othman 74024
 - Irbid: Mohammad Al Ta'ani 3711
 - Zarqa: Akram Haddad 85550

PHARMACIES:

- Amman: Al Salam 36730, Al 'Asima 37055
- Irbid: Hisham 5678
- Zarqa: Abu Leil (-)

TAXIS:

- Jerusalem 39655
- Talal 25021
- Al Amman 56050
- Faisal 22051
- Al Burj 61028

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37009
- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

PRAYER TIMES FOR SUNDAY

- Fajr 4:05
- Sunrise 5:28
- Dhuhr 11:28
- 'Asr 2:53
- Maghreb 5:25
- 'Isha 6:48

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries. The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fri-days and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wed-

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	98.6/99	UAE dirham	91.6/92	(for every 100)	28.3/28.5
Lebanese pound	72.1/72.9	Omni riyal	971.6/983.3	French franc	59.9/60.3
Syrian pound	\$6.1/56.5	U.S. dollar	334/336	Dutch guilder	128.7/129.5
Iraqi dinar	713.3/719.3	U.K. sterling	591.8/595.4	Swedish crown	59.2/59.6
Kuwaiti dinar	1187/1191	W. German mark	142.7/143.6	Belgium franc	87.2/87.7
Egyptian pound	368.3/378.3	Swiss franc	168/169	Japanese yen	145.3/146.2
Qatari riyal	92.5/93	Italian lire			

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111	Fireheadquarters	22999
Civil Defence rescue	61111	Cablegram or telegram	18
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2	Telephone:	
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3	Information	13
Police headquarters	39141	Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	10
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	21111, 37777	Overseas radio and satellite calls	17
24 hours a day for emergency	92309/92306	Telephone maintenance and repair service	11
Airport information (ALIA)	73111		
Jordan Television	73111		
Radio Jordan	74111		

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	130	90	Bananas	260	200
Eggplant	230	180	Apples (Green)	230	200
Potatoes (imported)	130	100	Apples (Red)	230	180
Marrow (small)	190	150	Apples (Golden)	190	150
Marrow (large)	150	100	Apples (Starken)	190	150
Cucumber (small)	250	200	Melons	150	100
Cucumber (large)	180	120	Water Melons	90	70
Fagouss (large)	130	90	Plums (Red)	260	200
Peas	300	250	Lemons	160	120
Oleks (Green)	320	250	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	200	150
Oleks (Red)	300	250	Grapes	180	150
Muloukhiyah	130	90	Figs	380	300
Hot Green Pepper	240	200	Peach	430	350
Cabbage	120	80	Pears	400	400
Onions (dry)	100	70	Pomegranates	500	500
Garlic	700	600	Cauliflowers	160	120
Carrots	130	90	Beans	300	250
Beans	330	250	Pumpkins	160	120
Pumpkins	160	120	Sweet Pepper	200	160

Hussein visits forces HQ

26 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein visited the Jordanian Army Headquarters today called at the army headquarters and met with Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid...

Jordan bridges close Monday

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — The two bridges across the Jordan River will be closed from 11 a.m. Monday, Sept. 28 until Thursday morning, Oct. 1, the Public Security Directorate announced today...

Nazzal community centre exhibits handicrafts

Amman Times

6 — An exhibition and other activities are being held at the Nazzal community centre in Amman...

about change," Mr. Abu Amer said. But he noted that the centre has some financial problems because of its non-governmental nature...

The staff of the centre includes the director, a library supervisor, a night guard and a driver. All have to draw their salaries at the end of each month...

The Hai Nazzal institution always gets help from the Turath Centre, the Jordan Handicrafts Development Company and other societies involved in crafts.

The Hai Nazzal community centre, the first of its kind in Jordan, was established by volunteer students at the sociology faculty of the University of Jordan...

The exhibition to be open to the public for eight days. Community members. For women, the centre contains a sewing workshop, some of whose products are displayed in the current exhibition...

The exhibition will be open to the public for eight days.

Fundraisers for disabled begin

ZARQA, Sept. 26 (Petra) — Festivals organised by scouting and sports organisations here today marked a national week for the welfare of handicapped persons in Zarqa District...

A number of committees have been set up to mount a fundraising campaign for aid to the handicapped, District Governor Salem Al Qouda said...

In Karak, eight local committees of boy scouts and girl guides today embarked on a fundraising campaign for the benefit of the handicapped in Karak Governorate...

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Baghdad literacy confab opens today

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — The University of Jordan will take part in a conference on the eradication of illiteracy which will open in Baghdad on Sunday...

Postal fund considers interest boost

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (J.T.) — The Postal Savings Fund's (PSF's) board of directors will discuss in the coming few days a proposal for raising the fund's interest rate from 5.1 to 6.1 per cent...

Tourism and environment day fete

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — Celebrations to mark international tourism and environment day start in Jordan on Sunday. Special attention will be given to Aqaba, where the Aqaba Hotel, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism...

CAEU panels meet jointly

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity's (CAEU's) committees on customs and on trade planning and coordination among Arab states opened a three-day joint meeting in Amman today...

13 merchants get unlucky

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — Thirteen Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 40 each by the military court for violating Ministry of Supply regulations...

240 trainees graduate

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — A group of 270 apprentices graduated today after completing vocational training courses at the Ministry of Labour's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) centres...

Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, who stood in for the prime minister, attended the graduation ceremony at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City...

Also addressing the graduates was VTC Director General Munther Al Masri, who said that the corporation's centres have turned out 5,000 apprentices since its establishment in 1977...

Towards the end of the ceremony, Dr. Anani distributed diplomas and prizes to the graduates.

Timber co. gets JD 2.5m syndicated loan

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — A consortium grouping Jordanian banks and an insurance company will grant the Jordan Timber Processing Industries Company (JTPI) a JD 2.5 million loan to finance the construction of the company's projected timber works and processing plant in Aqaba...

Altogether 11 banks, in addition to the local insurance firm, are involved in the loan, which carries a total of 10.25 per cent annual interest, and is to be paid back in seven years.

The JD 16 million project is expected to start production by the middle of 1982, JTPI Director Shakhb Al Shakhshir said. The company, established in 1977, has a capital of JD 3.1 million.

Standardisation organisation opens five-day 14th meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (J.T.) — The Amman-based Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) opened its 14th meeting here today. Participants in the five-day meeting will review a report by the organisation's secretary general, Dr. Mohammad Al Sawwaf...

Walid Asfour opened the meeting by stressing the importance of standardisation systems as a major factor in the progress of nations' economies. The minister said Jordan's interest in this field had prompted it to allocate JD 1 million in the new five-year economic plan...

Also addressing the opening session were Dr. Sawwaf and Mr. Mustafa Kanoun, the Tunisian delegate, in his capacity as chairman of the previous meeting.

The organisation, established in 1965, works to unify technical terms and standard specifications for products such as food, cloth, fertilisers, building materials, oil, minerals and electrical products...

The current meeting was preceded by a meeting of the directors of standardisation bodies in AOSM member countries, which was held at the AOSM headquarters in Amman from Sept. 22-24.

The standardisation directors reviewed papers presented by the organisation's general secretariat on standardisation in building, mechanical, chemical and textile materials, and electrotechnical fields. They also discussed the resolutions of the executive council concerning the classification and application of standards...

Television licence fees may double, director of Jordan TV says

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 26 — Jordan Television (JTV) will suggest to the government that the JD 6 annual TV ownership licence fee be doubled, JTV Director General Mohammad Kamal announced tonight.

Addressing a press conference here, Mr. Kamal said the measure is an "attempt to gain financial independence, and consequently independence from government control."

Mr. Kamal pointed out that the major concern of Jordan Television is to transmit a clear picture in every house in Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. As a step towards this goal, transmission will reach the Jordan Valley area starting in mid-November or the beginning of December...

A major addition to TV service in Amman, by the middle of next year, will be the introduction of Ultra High Frequency (UHF) transmission, which has already been introduced in the Jordan Valley...

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* The French Cultural Centre presents a film, 'Les Grandes Manoeuvres,' at 7.30 p.m.

Painting exhibitions

* By Adibeh F. Al Qadi, at the British Council.
* By Juliana Seraphim, at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Luweibdeh.

Crafts exhibition

* At the Hai Nazzal community centre in southern Amman.

In demands suspension of Israel international atomic organisation

Excerpts from a statement delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna by Salah, Jordan's ambassador to Switzerland, head of Jordan's delegation:

AGGRESSION against the Tammouz reactor, too emphasises Israel's determination to persist in its policy of aggression and expansion. The biggest measure for implementing its aggressive and expansionist policy on a vast scale, well beyond its needs for weapons, is its effort to furnish its military arsenals with weapons in an attempt to impose its authority over

the process of its aggressive policy reached its apex in the nuclear reactor in Dimona, in the Nagary 1960s, with the help of certain industrialists. Israel's refusal to sign the non-proliferation treaty is a clear proof that this reactor is there for policies and not for peaceful purposes. Yet, Israel day after day is the arbiter in the region to the extent of even the countries of the area from having their share of Israel has demonstrated through its attack against Dimona on June 7, and through the use of weapons without restrictions or binding obligations, that it is neighbouring nations from achieving legitimate aims and to maintain them in a state of underdevelopment.

in Dimona a nuclear backup for its aggressive policy against the Iraqi nuclear reactor which is in violation of international regulations and is subject to the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose Director General, Mr. Seaborg, stated that this reactor was for and subject to the control of the agency's experts. Allegations which Israel had fabricated purporting were underway for making a nuclear bomb with the reactor.

Unprovoked attack

Unprovoked attack against the Iraqi reactor has helped to shed many truths which deserve to be seriously taken into account: the danger to which certain countries are exposed, the danger to which certain countries are exposed, the danger to which certain countries are exposed...

Every time a country extends its arm aggressively against another, it is not only its own interests that it is endangering, but also the interests of the entire world. Every time a country extends its arm aggressively against another, it is not only its own interests that it is endangering, but also the interests of the entire world...

question the credibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards and its ability to oversee their effectiveness. Claiming that the control exercised by this international organisation over the Iraqi reactor was insufficient, Israel has taken upon itself to destroy it militarily. In so doing, it has dealt a damaging blow to the confidence which the world has placed in this agency to which we have the honour to belong and which we support.

Israel's suspension

IT IS THE DUTY of the international community to see to it that Israel sign the treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to place its nuclear reactors and research centres under international control, so as to prevent their use for aggressive military ends.

Therefore, the Jordanian delegation recommends to this conference the suspension of Israel's membership in the agency and urges all the nations of the world to take up this course of action until Israel accepts to adhere to the statutes of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ALTHOUGH JORDAN is a small country with very limited resources, it is working hard and making considerable progress in the field of economic development to secure a decent standard of living to all its citizens. As you are aware, one of the milestones of economic development is the availability of energy resources. Contrary to everybody's expectation, Jordan — although in the Middle East — lacks any indigenous conventional sources of energy except oil shale deposits recently explored and not yet utilised due to limited world experience in this field.

The average annual rate of the increase in energy demand for the last few years is progressively adding up in a manner which indicates on the hand, the speed at which the pace of development is taking place, while on the other hand it gives rise to much concern over the increasing cost of our imports of crude oil, a matter which makes very difficult our task of striking a medium way between the challenges of development and the balance of payments. We remain ambitious to meet the highly increasing demand of energy by utilising all possible alternatives (e.g. oil shale, solar, hydraulic, nuclear sources), an effort that requires much time, experience, patience and financial resources.

We are aware of the fact that nuclear energy is one of the solutions to the world energy problem, but unfortunately, we will not be in a position to go nuclear before the turn of this century, unless our electrical energy demand becomes big enough to accommodate at least a small or medium-sized power reactor. However, we realise at the same time the vital importance of preparing ourselves in the field of training, recruitment of the necessary manpower, and the establishment of a regulatory infrastructure in preparation for this era. We realise the leading and important role which the IAEA can play to help the Third World achieve its objectives, and therefore we expect the agency will enter into a new phase on its 25th jubilee, where more developing countries will participate heavily in the field of nuclear energy and radioactive isotopes applications in physics, medicine, agriculture, etc. and to face up to this need with more technical assistance to these countries so as to draw an equitable balance between attention directed to safeguards and attention directed to technical assistance.

We also share the view of the developing countries that the case of under-representation of these countries in the policy-making body and the management of the agency should be treated with a new outlook, if the agency wishes to be able to communicate effectively with these countries. My country therefore recommends amendment of Article VI A-2 of the statutes of IAEA, so as to give the developing countries a better representation on the board of governors.

Further, we support the director general's call for urgent consideration to be given to the general prohibition of military attacks on all nuclear establishments as a whole and not to remain restricted to attacks on nuclear power plants.

We also strongly urge this session of the general conference to amend the rules of procedures of the general conference to include Arabic among the official and working languages of the agency in parallel with the United Nations and other specialised agencies.

Finally, we hope that the board of governors will be able to select and appoint a new director general as soon as possible to carry the mantle about to be left by the distinguished Sigvard Ekluod and to avoid creating a vacuum at the helm of this organisation.

Look to Melco
Melco's MAX-424 gives you the sophisticated features of a large PABX at a lower cost per station than any other system available on the market.
Quick and easy installation keeps costs low. A simple two-wire system, the MAX-424 works from standard single line telephones and requires no telephone modifications.
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• Do not disturb (make busy) • Conferencing
The reliability of microprocessor control and the simplicity of operation add to the "Blue Max" distinction. With all these features, the "Blue Max" will be extremely attractive to the telephone industry and anyone needing a complete business communications system at an attractive price.
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A large question mark graphic.

Jordan Times

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Safety comes first

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

THERE IS an ample evidence that the absence of well defined safety rules and standards in various aspects of our life increases the probabilities of all sorts of accidents. There is a countless number of cases where safety requirements appear to be completely neglected. Some obvious examples could be found in poorly maintained roads, unsafe construction sites, faulty electrical connections, road manholes, or if you like, in the greasy yards of petrol stations that are virtually soaked with inflammable materials.

It is believed that a more comprehensive realisation of the safety problem is required. It is time for Jordan to establish its own national safety standards and to formulate a suitable legislation to impose these standards. This needs not only the coordinated efforts of all those concerned but a more effective institutional approach.

Such cases of sheer negligence are rarely recognised as major causes of accidents. Lack of road maintenance is never blamed for road accidents; and the man who falls into a manhole is usually described as a shortsighted ignorant. The lack of safety standards also applies to imported goods such as vehicles, heavy machinery, electrical appliances, children toys, etc. Although some developed countries do have their own standards, which are probably adequate, commodities imported from other countries are not necessarily subject to any safety rules. One therefore is hardly surprised if a person is seriously hurt by an electrical shock caused by a defective appliance, or if a child choked on a toy.

We suggest the establishment of a national council for safety standards that would be responsible for conducting detailed studies on accident causation and injury prevention. The council would also be responsible for drawing up a national safety plan which would take into consideration appropriate safety measures to be imposed in various aspects of our life.

It is important to note that the recommended safety measures should be economically evaluated beforehand to ensure that the yield of their economic and social benefits exceeds their costs. The application of safety measures should be accompanied by educational programmes to extend and improve public consciousness of such measures. After all, they are usually designed to help the public overcome their physical and emotional limitations to live safely in a highly mechanised environment.

Gaza appalling conditions

By Doris Clay

Doris Clay, who is hon. secretary and a founder of (the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding) CAABU's East Anglia Branch, spent from September 1980 to July 1981 working as a volunteer for the Middle East Council of Churches Committee for Refugee Work in the Gaza Strip. She went out there on Dr. Uri Davis' "Volunteers for Palestine" scheme. In February, 1981 she sent back to CAABU a report of what she had seen, a shortened version of which is the following. The aim of this report was, as she put it herself, "to paint into the statistics details presenting a vivid picture of some conditions of life in Gaza now."

GAZA, 1981 — The public building in which I live is in part given over to offices. It was visited some time ago by the deputy military governor and Israeli intelligence officers who spent an evening here, since when it has been under regular military surveillance: soldiers enter at will, go up to the roof and once entered an office they saw open. When requested to leave (as it is an international charity) they sat on the steps down stairs and asked to see the identity cards of anyone entering. All soldiers are armed, and entry by soldiers into homes is a regular occurrence. Sometimes they put up a ladder and stand on the balconies. This happens both outside (in Gaza city) and inside the camps.

winter the only heating, except in the operating theatres, is with oil stoves. There is no post-operative intensive care unit (in consequence a baby, for example, can be successfully operated upon and die subsequently). Of four kidney machines, two have been donated. All the equipment is old and in bad repair. If a piece of equipment, e.g. a duodenal gastroscope, breaks down, spare-parts are not brought and it remains out of order permanently. There is a good laboratory but too few technicians. The lab has no "frozen section". This means that in the case of a mastectomy, two operations instead of one have to be performed. A biopsy test has to be taken to an Israeli hospital to discover whether or not the growth is malignant and two weeks or so can elapse before the result is given. As speed is essential in such cases, doctors complain about this lack. The number of beds is insufficient in some departments to cope with the turnover of patients: therefore they are sent home before recovery to continue treatment. Eight sheets are allotted to each bed but due to the turnover of patients (which can be as many as three patients to a bed in one week) the bed linen is not changed, whether or not it has been operated upon. There is also a lack of proper administration: lack of certain drugs and frequently patients have to buy these outside the hospital, in spite of a recently introduced medical insurance to provide for these. No new hospitals are being provided and the Red Crescent has been refused permission to build one.

When out shopping in a supermarket soldiers with their guns are a frequent sight (so much so that on one occasion my wire basket got slightly tangled up with a gun) either shopping on their own account or protecting the Israeli shoppers who come from the ever increasing settlements.

Another case which came to my notice was one in a camp where seven months ago the military government demolished a house and the parents, ten daughters and one son, all of whom are still of school age, are now obliged to live in a tent. As winters in Gaza can be cold, especially at night, they do not have sufficient blankets for their large young family. The older son, aged about 19, was arrested seven months ago, eventually charged and sentenced to life imprisonment. The authorities allege he hid arms in the garden.

While the West Bank has elected mayors, Gaza has not. There have been no elections whatsoever since 1945. Two main roads within Gaza itself are maintained, as is the water and electricity supply. But the situation within the labyrinth of old Gaza and the camps presents a dismal picture. In new Gaza there exist many large privately owned buildings. But this area is just sinking under the sand which is never cleared away. Roads are generally in a parlous state with large ponds blocking pedestrians and cars during the winter rains. In new Gaza (in existence for over 25 years) main drainage has not been introduced and there are only cesspits. Leakage of sewage from broken pipes is a common sight. A feature of the whole Gaza Strip is the astounding number of rats and mice which roam visibly (incidentally I was bitten by one in bed one night). The rubbish is collected, but spasmodically by the very old — the only workers available, as most able-bodied are driven by circumstances to work within the "Green Line" of Israel.

The atmosphere of the strip is one of intimidation, although this is not apparent to a short-term visitor, apart from the military patrols. It is only gradually one discovers the strain under which the population live, right through the social strata. An estimate given to me recently from several reliable sources quote the support for the PLO as their sole representative to be as high as 95%. Gatherings of more than five people are illegal and permission has to be sought from the Ministry of the Interior for annual meetings of professional associations, lectures, etc.

Building within 500 m of the beach has been forbidden by the Israelis. This restriction was imposed two months ago. Anyone venturing on the beach after dark will be fired upon. Look-out posts are placed along the shoreline and whole strip is constantly patrolled by military vehicles. As a result there is an unofficial curfew always and few vehicles are seen on the roads, save military ones, after 8 p.m. Then any car is likely to be stopped and identity cards must be produced.

The constant checking at the road block in and out of Gaza, where it is necessary to produce identity cards in what amounts to a SA type procedure, and the searches of cars and persons (the writer was in the car of a prominent Gazan when he was required to rev up his engine to such an extent I thought it must break) make it clear that these checks are dictated not merely by "security reasons" but also by a desire to humiliate and intimidate the native population. Woe betide anyone who is outside his home anywhere within the strip if he has changed his trousers and forgotten his identity card! I find people apprehensive and reluctant to relate to me facts concerning their lives. They are abnormally suspicious of strangers — Gaza is said to be "another planet". There is virtually no tourism and it is not encouraged by the Israeli authorities. While English is the second language, it is often unrecognisable — due to the lack of communication with the outside world. Hebrew, on the other hand, is now being learnt (forced on them in order to understand the Israeli military authorities). I have occasion sometimes to be with young women and these from time to time have brothers who are arrested. I notice then the girl becomes ill and eventually I ask her the cause. At first she will say: "It is nothing" but later, white and shaking, she may admit "Last

night something terrible happened: my brother was arrested." One such recent case occurred at 10.30 p.m. when all the family had gone to bed (in winter the population goes to bed around 9 p.m.) and were all asleep. "My father got up and answered a nervous ringing at the bell," as she related it to me. "Fifteen soldiers entered and surrounded the bed of my brother, who was still asleep. He awoke; he began to sweat and have stomach pains when told he must get up in his pyjamas and go to jail. My father asked the soldiers to allow his son to dress, which he did over his pyjamas, but fell to the floor as he did so. My brother was then handcuffed and taken away. I saw it."

Arrests are frequently made in the night. Two years ago the son of a judge (in the civil court) was arrested. To do this the military came in the night and surrounded the house of the judge and used searchlights. The judge subsequently complained that all they had to do was to telephone him and he would have been obliged to hand them his son.

Another case which came to my notice was one in a camp where seven months ago the military government demolished a house and the parents, ten daughters and one son, all of whom are still of school age, are now obliged to live in a tent. As winters in Gaza can be cold, especially at night, they do not have sufficient blankets for their large young family. The older son, aged about 19, was arrested seven months ago, eventually charged and sentenced to life imprisonment. The authorities allege he hid arms in the garden.

The civil war in Chad, which began in 1966, has aged the whole country but not south, Steph Powell reports

That's life

SARH, Chad — In the city of this graceful, tree-lined local notables were gathered for a society wedding. bride, a general's daughter wore pink. The groom had returned from Canada for ceremony. All seemed set for a joy and celebration. The soldiers arrived. Crummed into the back pick-up trucks and armed automatic rifles and bazookas they roared into the market, stall-holders gra their wares and ran. Wee guests fled. The reason for the sudden presence soon became apparent. Without a lull regular army since civil war broke out the distant capital N'Djamena in February 1 they had come in search of money. By midday, the soldiers taken over the small air and barred all planes from flying. They blame their lack of on the 12-man permanent committee which runs the southern zone, accusing embezzling funds intended the troops. Throughout the afternoon and evening, automatic rifle fire and the occasional crack of a bazooka surrounded the town as the soldiers searched for local officials. But the shots were fired in the air. There were no reports of killings, no looting and violence. Nevertheless, Phil Andre, a Frenchman who for the partly state-owned Sonasud sugar company threatened with death if not hand over the entire assets of the company. He refused: But instead killing him, the soldiers him as chauffeur, kept him as a prisoner, in his most of the day. According to Dr. Ndem, head of the permanent committee which administers the town, the soldiers just over \$130,000 of funds. They also detained officials, including Dr. himself, and army officers. If they couldn't find the officials they wanted, they their families. Radio Sarh began its broadcast that evening with words: "Good evening, and gentleman. Well, Sar gone wild". On several occasions the announcer of the soothing comment after rain, the fine weather, warning that boters was shot on sight, the announcer went of to the teners about an "imp meeting" of boy scouts the day. He also urged on the teners the charms of the national park. Chad's civil war has the south relatively untouched. The war, which began in as a conflict between the him north and the non-More Westernised, south been fought mainly in northern half of the country. Fighting is still going on now it is between two rivals. Apart from a wave off in 1979, when south massacred at least northers, the south mostly lives in peace. More than half of the of the south's permanent committee is devoted defence. Remarkably, much civilian administration function in absence of any government in N'Djamena. Where else but in so Chad would teachers who two years without pay teachers finally stopped last December and the education now provided south is in missionary hands. The strain of living nothing but what a guard provide or what can be rowed is beginning to be mutiny was a revolt of not. The rich hid their i Meanwhile, the announcer told listeners worry and said the new ried couple would hold reception at nine o'clock evening, as planned.

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More than money...

THE VISIT to Saudi Arabia this week of French President Francois Mitterrand is unlikely to produce any major developments related to the search for an honourable settlement of the Arab Israeli conflict. Indeed, there are no signs we can point to that the French president or any other European leader is travelling to the heartland of Arab oil and money for any other reason than to improve bilateral relations and take a larger share of the commercial market that has suddenly developed in the oil states. We are not so much cynical as we are realistic and free of illusions. Mr. Mitterrand, like his fellow European leaders, is concerned with serious domestic issues of inflation, unemployment, flat productivity, and trade deficits aggravated by the continuing importance of the Far Eastern states as major global exporters. It is logical that he should look to the Arab World and its "surplus" oil-producing states to redress some of the economic imbalance that the Western European economies suffer from.

Conversely, the Arabs have much to gain from Mr. Mitterrand and Western Europe as a whole, in terms of technological imports and military hardware. The political role that Europe could play in the Middle East, however, is far from commensurate with its economic interests in the region, and we feel that it is appropriate for our richer friends in the oil states to bring this point home to the Europeans. Mr. Mitterrand has whistled some different tunes since assuming office earlier this year, and we have to give him the benefit of the doubt in terms of his desire and ability to play a constructive role in the search for a Middle Eastern peace agreement. It is time that Europe's political interests in the Middle East were firmed up and clarified — and activated beyond the commercial sphere alone.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Candid Dialogue

AL RA'I: The talks of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan with U.S. Vice-President George Bush and American senators in Washington represent another link in the Jordanian-U.S. dialogue aimed at explaining the facts about the Middle East situation and highlighting the Arab position. The dialogue is necessary to expose Israel's aggressive policies and their impact on the region's stability and future. Furthermore, Prince Hassan's lecture to be delivered at Washington's Georgetown University, and his other meetings in the American capital, as well as his address to the U.N. General Assembly's 36th session will make a further contribution towards this end.

Needless to say, the process of conveying the facts to the 'decision-makers' in Washington is in line with Jordan's views and with its standing policy which call for maintaining a dialogue with America to promote the cause of peace.

In his talks over the past few days, Prince Hassan has exposed Israel's gambit in the occupied Arab territories and its attempt to camouflage it continued occupation of Arab lands by appointing civilian Israelis in place of military personnel to administer the affairs of the Arab inhabitants under its rule.

This move, as Prince Hassan explained in Washington, means there will be no change in the Zionist policy line, and the Israeli repressive measures against the Arab population will continue.

It is really incumbent upon us to clarify the situation to the American public and to the U.S. administration, which are unfortunately influenced by Zionist propaganda; and it is our duty to point out that American prestige and interests would suffer considerably if Washington persisted in linking its policies with those of Israel.

The United States should wake up to the facts and adopt a balanced and equitable Middle East stand. It is not in Washington's interest to act in the eyes of the peoples of the Middle East region as a sword in Israel's hand or a Zionist tool for committing further acts of aggression on the Arab nation.

We hope this kind of candid dialogue with the United States will help put things in their right perspective.

Whodunit

AL DUSTOUR: It is perhaps immature at the present moment to make a true assessment of the meeting in New York Thursday between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Israel. But we can however, make a study of its surroundings and its nature.

It is noted that the Israelis had attached a great importance to that meeting because they said it was a positive development and an opening for further dialogues. Prime Minister Menachem Begin lost no time in informing the Knesset's foreign relations and security committee of the outcome of that meeting.

The fact that the Shamir-Gromyko meeting took place on the heels of a meeting between the foreign ministers of the U.S. and the Soviet Union to discuss a resumption of disarmament talks prompts us to believe that the American Secretary of State Alexander Haig had a hand in arranging the meeting between Sharon and Gromyko. Moscow's feeling that a lack of direct contact with Israel would deny the Soviet Union the chance to contribute more meaningfully to the peace-making process also might have prompted Gromyko to hold the meeting. The Soviet Union had served relations with Israel because of its aggression on the Arab nation in 1967.

However, statements issued by the two sides after the meeting indicate that they are still wide apart. The Soviet Union believes that a global Middle East settlement can be achieved through direct negotiations at an international conference grouping all concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. On the whole the Soviet-Israeli meeting cannot be divorced from the current Middle East events. The recent declaration of the American-Israeli strategic alliance, France's sudden enthusiasm to resolve the issue and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's proposals are all dramatic developments that lie behind any superpower moves.

LETTERS

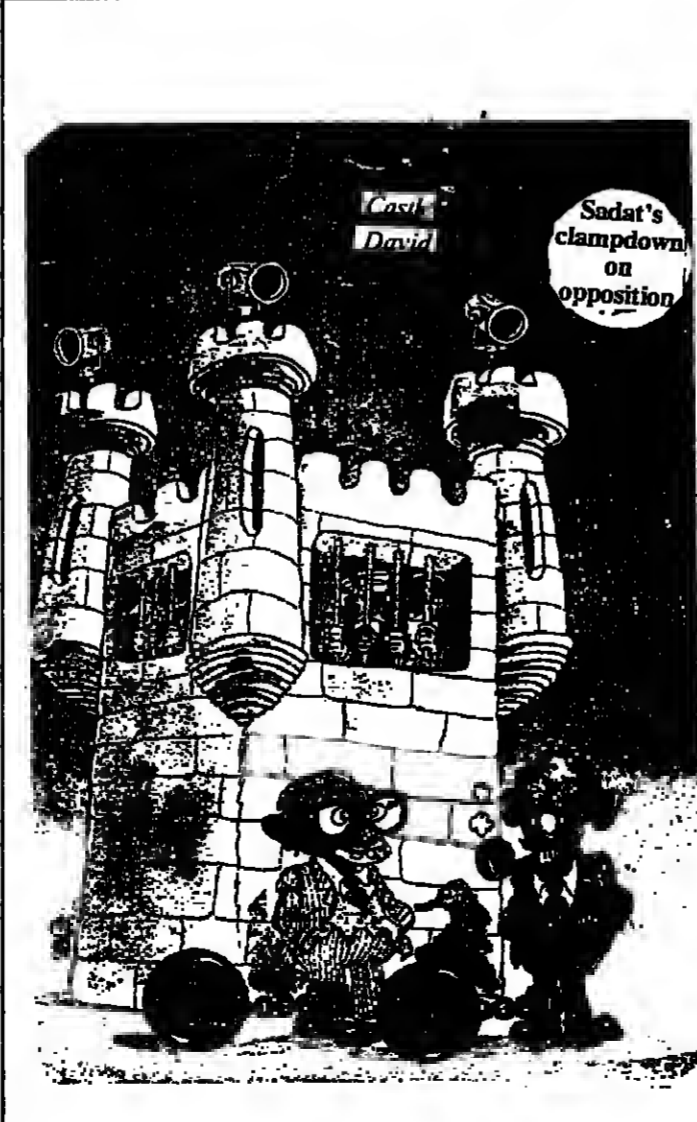
Wrong choice

To the Editor
 I was surprised, and I am sure many readers felt the same, as I read your front-page headline about a statement attributed to British Defence Secretary John Nott on Soviet threats to peace (Jordan Times, Sept. 23). As far as I know, Mr. Nott spoke about several issues including the Middle East.

To select a particular phrase about the so-called Soviet threat to peace is not ill-advised, but a flagrant misjudgement. You could for example refer to Mr. Nott's assertion about the PLO's participation in any Middle East solution, or his remark that the Palestinians need to have their own state. Instead, you chose to echo U.S. and Israeli claims which place the Israeli threat in a secondary category.

Y.F. Jabir
 Amman

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor", and sent to the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. The letters must include the writer's name and signature and preferably the writer's address as well. Letters may be abridged and edited. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.



—From Al Moustakbal, Paris

Joint ventures, investments and Arab economy

Editor's Note: This is the first of a two-part series of excerpts from a search prepared by the General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity. The objective of this study, according to the authors, is "Analyse the role of joint ventures as a means of direct investment promoting development in developing countries, with emphasis on scope and experience of Arab joint ventures as a unique example of economic cooperation and integration."

The meaning of "direct investment" and "joint ventures" should clearly be indicated here. "Direct investment" is well known in a macroeconomic sense as the increment in the capital stock of a country which is built directly by investors. However, in a microeconomic sense, "direct investment" means the increase in the capital stock or the productive assets of a single firm. This may or may not lead to an increase in the capital stock of that particular country if investment is made, since part of the increase in the capital stock of a single firm usually comes as a result of the transfer of resources from another firm....

On the other hand, "Joint Venture" is defined as a legal and economic arrangement whereby two or more parties agree to establish and collaborate in the management and ownership of an economic enterprise for the mutual benefit of all parties. The parties engaged in joint ventures could be either governments or private firms. Joint ventures differ from transnational firms in two important respects. One is that subsidiaries of transnational companies are wholly owned and operated by the mother firm, which means that their policies and activities are mainly controlled by the interests of the firm. Policy and management decisions in joint ventures are related in view of interests of all parties, including home and host countries. Second, since joint ventures may be undertaken by governments and/or private firms, profit motive is not necessarily the primary motive in the decision-making process. Other motives of social, political nature could be equally or more important than the profit maximisation motive of the transnational corporations.

Development trends and problems facing developing countries

Brief review of the development performance of developing countries shows that no major improvement has occurred during 1970-1977 in the economic position of these countries vis-à-vis developed countries, nor in their development performance as compared to the previous decade.

The over-all growth rate of Gross Domestic Product in developing countries has remained less than the 6.0 per cent per annum target of the International Development Strategy for the Second U.N. Development Decade. The economic gap between developed and developing countries has not been reduced very significantly.

Developed market-economy countries with less than 20 per cent of world population still account for more than 64 per cent of world Gross Domestic Product.

For Arab countries as a group, their growth performance varied

among themselves but followed very much the international pattern. The oil-exporting countries attained a substantial improvement in their growth rates as compared to the non-oil exporting countries.

Most non-oil exporting developing countries experienced severe pressure on their balance of payment during the 1970's which is indicated by the increasing deficit on their current account from \$10.7 billion in 1970 to \$27.8 billion in 1977. This has naturally led to the taking of some restrictive measures in the development programmes of these countries and, thus, reducing their rates of growth.

One of the major reasons for this poor performance is believed to be the ineffectiveness of the present system of international economic and financial cooperation in bringing about a more balanced distribution in productive resources.

The net flow of resources from developed countries to developing countries fell considerably short of the projected targets as envisaged by the U.N. strategy for the 1970's. This has been partly offset by the unexpected expansion in concessional assistance from OPEC countries.

The role of direct foreign investment in world development

Historically, the advent of direct foreign investment may be traced back to the 16th century when international trading companies were established by colonial powers to ensure a continuous flow of raw materials from developing countries to the European growing industries. But gradually investment was expanded to areas of the mining and petroleum industry and later into manufacturing in both developed and developing countries, primarily through the expansion of multinational corporations.

A very recent development is the investment of some petroleum-exporting developing countries in other developing countries, mainly through joint ventures established for the development of specific projects. Its volume, however, is still very limited. In 1977 it was less than \$500 million, of which more than half was accounted for by Kuwait, Brazil and Venezuela.

The role of direct foreign investment should be analysed from two standpoints. The financial standpoint from which direct investment is looked at as a flow of capital from one country to another, and the developmental standpoint from which it is looked at as a means of transferring real resources and technology to developing countries.

The two main advantages of foreign investment as a source of finance are the following:

First it provides foreign exchange for investment purposes without adding to the burden of debt servicing, which is clearly one of the major problems facing developing nations with the increasing trend in borrowing from commercial banks at going market interest rates.

Second, credit-worthiness may not be as important a factor to consider in direct foreign investment as in the case of concessional and non-concessional loans, and, therefore may not be an obstacle in the way of obtaining outside finance for development projects.

However, before reaching any conclusions concerning the financial role of direct investment, its trends and characteristics should be indicated.

For the period 1970-1977, there has been a clear concentration

of direct foreign investment in developed market-economy countries. Seventy-three per cent of the annual average flow of direct investment went to these countries.

The annual income generated from previous investment in developing countries far exceeds the capital inflow from current direct investment and much more than income generated from previous investment in developed countries, which leads to the conclusion that the balance of payment effect of direct foreign investment is negative in developing countries and positive in developed ones.

In spite of the increase in the volume of direct foreign investment in non-oil developing countries its share as a long-term source of finance has actually shown a declining trend from 23.0 in 1970 to 18.7 per cent in 1977.

Because of the many political and economic reasons involved in investment decisions of private foreign corporations, direct investment is not evenly distributed among different groups of developing countries.

It has been concentrated during 1970-1977 in developing countries located in America and South and South East Asia, and in countries which are becoming fast growing exporters of manufactured goods. It is important to note that the least developed countries received the smallest amount of direct foreign investment 1970-1977, even though the countries with under \$400 per capita income constitute 65 per cent of total population in developing countries and 40 per cent of their total area of land.

For Arab countries as a group, the effect of direct foreign investment on the balance of payment has been negative for the period 1970-1977, the annual average investment being negative itself. This is particularly true of the petroleum-exporting Arab countries where income earned from previous investment far exceeds the negative direct investment.

Direct foreign investment has had effects on output, capital accumulation, employment and transfer of technology, on developmental variables in developing countries.

Effects on output

Even though direct foreign investment has been concentrated in areas of most benefit and interest to the home country, in general it has helped to develop new major sectors in the share of domestic output and exports in these countries. For Arab countries, petroleum production, for instance, represents 25-75 per cent of gross domestic product and up to 95 per cent of exports for some petroleum exporting countries. This pattern of growth has several limitations in terms of future development for these countries.

Because of weak linkage effects on other sectors, direct foreign investment has created an unbalanced pattern of growth where one modern sector, growing at a rapid rate, is surrounded by stagnating sectors.

Petroleum-producing Arab countries have become greatly dependent

on one commodity or two for their export earnings. This has made them more vulnerable to fluctuations in prices of exports and changing demand in importing countries.

Earnings of foreign companies from previous investment have been mostly transferred back to the home country rather than reinvesting them in the host country.

Since petroleum production is mostly directed to export markets, local consumers benefit relatively little from the higher growth or productivity and lower real prices in these modern sectors.

Effects of capital formation

For developing countries as a group, direct foreign investment has accounted for only a small proportion of fixed capital formation. The annual average direct investment for the period 1970-1977 does not exceed 0.4 per cent of 1976 gross domestic product, but for developing countries where annual average investment of more than \$50 million a year has been reported, the percentage goes up to 9.2 of gross domestic product and 48.4 of gross capital formation in some special cases.

Among oil-exporting Arab countries, only Algeria has had direct foreign investment of any significance in capital formation. For most of them the role of direct investment has been negligible or negative during the period 1970-1977. However, this role is increased by consideration of national investment in other sectors which would not have been possible without the petroleum revenues that are generated from foreign investment.

Effects of employment and transfer of technology

Because of the lack of accurate statistical information, it is difficult to evaluate the effect of direct foreign investment on labour employment and the transferring of technology to developing countries. But some international reports based on special country studies indicate that the employment impact of multinational corporations in developing countries has been relatively small compared to their impact on developed countries. This is not a surprising conclusion in view of the fact that the modern technology used by these corporations is mostly capital intensive with limited capital. Labour substitution and the capital stock formed by their direct investment is only a small percentage of the total fixed capital stock in developing countries.

If, however, one takes into consideration the employment impact of oil revenues, for example, received by national governments from the foreign investment sectors, the importance and impact of foreign investment in creating employment opportunities become much greater.

Although a considerable number of multinational corporations have contributed to the training of technical and managerial staff through their training programmes in host countries. In actual practice, these programmes have had limited effects and transnational firms usually prefer to invest in training of permanent staff from their home countries than to train local employees for top management positions.

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ECONOMY

Developing countries criticise industrial nations' aid policies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (R) — Developing countries have issued a list of complaints about the economic and aid policies of the powerful industrial nations which seem certain to be rejected during international monetary meetings here next week.

The "group of 24" developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America said it was gravely concerned over protectionist measures by industrial countries which it said had limited export markets for non-oil developing nations.

After a one-day meeting yesterday, it also said it was worried about the widening gap between rich and poor countries and undue emphasis on tight monetary policies by industrial nations.

It deplored the apparent unwillingness of developed nations to support international development and growth.

All these positions will meet stiff opposition from the industrial world during the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank

which formally open on Tuesday, industrial country sources said. The group said it regretted moves to tighten the conditions on loans from the World Bank and the IMF and deplored what it called the insensitivity of some industrial countries in not keeping agreements to improve the role of the IMF's paper currency, the Special Drawing Right (SDR), in the monetary system.

This week the U.S., biggest shareholder in the IMF and World Bank, rejected a planned new

issue of SDRs as inflationary. Senior U.S. treasury officials said the IMF must revert to its original role of lending only to countries willing to adopt severe belt-tightening measures.

The group accused some developing countries of lacking political will to help them solve their problems and said the joint IMF-World Bank development committee, which meets here this weekend, had not achieved much during the past year.

China cancels Japanese contracts

PEKING, Sept. 26 (R) — China will pay almost \$46 million in compensation to Japanese companies after cancelling contracts for five plants at the Baoshan iron and steel complex near Shanghai, according to a Chinese official.

Liu Xinhua, deputy general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation (CNTIC), made the announcement after returning from Japan, the New China News Agency said.

The contracts were cancelled as part of China's economic retrenchment policy, known officially as "readjustment", under which investment in heavy industry has been drastically cut down. Japanese and West German companies stood to lose most from the large-scale cancellations, which raised doubts about China's reliability as a trading partner.

Aerodynamic Research V.W.



Wolfsburg, (DaD) — The Aerodynamic research Volkswagen with its 2.4-litre diesel engine boasts fuel consumption of 4.7 litres per 100km, or 60mpg, at a steady 200km/h (125mph). Even at its top, turbo-boosted speed of 362km/h (225mph) consumption is a modest 13.7 litres, or 20mpg, which is little more than a compact uses in city traffic.

Talks on textile treaty adjourned

GENEVA, Sept. 26 (A.P.) — Textile importing and exporting states yesterday adjourned to Nov. 18 their negotiations on extending their trading treaty which runs out at the end of the year.

The 51 members of the so-called Multifibre Arrangement ended a week of discussions after failing to agree on a proposal by the developing textile exporting countries that the importing states hold off negotiations on bilateral textile trade arrangements until agreement is reached on extending the MFA. The arrangement serves as a legal framework for the bilateral arrangement.

Opposition to this came from the European Economic Community which has urged re-negotiation of its textile trade arrangements with Third World exporters to start as soon as possible.

"That is exactly what they did in 1977," he said, when the members of the 1973 treaty agreed to its first extension on the condition enforced by the EEC that "reasonable departures" from treaty provisions should now be allowed.

The departures clause, bitterly criticised by the Third World textile exporters, allowed the importing states to move away from their treaty-stipulated commitment to accept sharply rising imports from the poorer countries which they said had hampered their own industries and led to the loss of jobs.

The developing countries at the time had no choice but to accept the clause or face the threat of importers, no longer bound by a treaty, cutting off their trade at will.

Canada stands by national energy programme despite U.S. criticism

By John Rogers

OTTAWA — Canada is facing fresh criticism from the United States, including veiled threats of retaliation, over its nationalistic energy policies, but the government appears determined not to give way.

In comments this month, key cabinet ministers have stated that, despite tensions between Ottawa and Washington over Canada's 11-month-old national energy programme (NEP), the policy stands.

Asked about U.S. "sabre-rattling" this week, External Affairs Minister Mark Mac-

Guigan told reporters Canadians should not lose their nerve. The Canadian oil industry is 70 per cent foreign-owned, mostly by U.S. companies, and a major goal of the NEP is to bring it under majority Canadian ownership by 1990.

It offers generous exploration grants and incentives to majority

Canadian-owned firms, and reserves for them exclusive rights over production from the Arctic and Atlantic offshore areas, from which most of Canada's "new oil" is expected to come.

The government also plans to take over a larger share of the oil and natural gas industry itself, aiming at the big companies.

It said the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA), a watchdog body which determines "benefit to Canada" of any investment proposals and has the power to reject them, would be used in achieving the NEP's goals.

The U.S. industry has claimed the Canadian policy discriminated against American investment and encouraged takeovers of American companies in Canada.

During the early months of the Reagan administration, the issue only simmered but after a spate of takeovers of foreign companies last spring U.S. opposition grew.

The takeovers included the purchase by Dome Petroleum, one of Canada's oil giants nicknamed "the Calgary pirates" in the United States, of Hudson's bay oil and gas, formerly controlled by the U.S. corporation Conoco.

In addition, Canadian state-run corporations bought majority control of the Belgian-owned Petrofina Canada and the French-owned Aquitaine Canada.

Other bids were made or rumoured, and U.S. oil companies urged Washington to act.

Two U.S. congressmen introduced legislation to block Canadian takeovers by preventing any Canadian firm or person from holding more than five per cent of stock in a U.S. company located in Canada.

President Reagan raised the issue with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during at least one of their three meetings this year.

But having apparently received

a stone wall response to its representations, the Reagan administration went on to the offensive this month.

The new U.S. ambassador, financier Paul Robinson, said in interviews with Canadian journalists the NEP was the worst problem in relations between the U.S. and Canada. He hoped Washington could get the Canadian government "to mitigate some of the harder aspects of the policy and its implementation."

He also referred to growing tensions between the two countries and said the United States disliked investment rules being changed suddenly.

"Our only objection is that once we've been invited in and have played a part in the development of Canada... all of a sudden the rules have been changed... in the middle of play," Mr. Robinson told a Canadian radio network.

In Washington, senior U.S. officials met their Canadian counterparts to detail complaints about policies and possible retaliatory measures.

They said no decisions had been reached, however, and Canadian ministers also said they had no official word of what retaliation the U.S. planned.

Finance Minister Allan MacEachen said the Ottawa government remained committed to its energy policy and added: "Our job is to explain it to the Americans."

External Affairs Minister MacGuigan told reporters Canada was doing all it could to defend its national interest and could not expect immediate resolution of tensions with Washington.

"We are still awaiting formulation of policies by the (Reagan) administration in almost all respects," he said.

In talks last July, Mr. Trudeau told Mr. Reagan that U.S. investment in Canada, far from declining, had in fact grown to \$6.6 billion from \$1.4 billion in 1973-74.

He also said that while 80 per cent of foreign investment in Canada was American, only 15 per cent of Canadian foreign investment was in the U.S.

Mr. Reagan did not comment, U.S. officials said.

In what could have appeared action in response to American

concern, the Canadian government asked commercial banks at the end of July to cut lending for company takeovers. But the move, during an especially weak period for the Canadian dollar, was primarily aimed at stemming the currency's slide.

The government also asked companies to curb takeover activity, but Mr. MacEachen said energy takeovers were "exempted to some extent" from the request.

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rivers in contention for Drivers' Championship

Sept. 26 (R) — re in contention for Drivers' Championship... feels the winding track here will not suit his turbo-charged conventional Williams.

ving Masters a miss

26 (A.P.) — Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg said in a lished today he would not play in the Masters tournament at Madison Square Garden in New York.

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ES H. GOREN Chicago Tribune

What action do you take?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠10962 ♥K4 ♦632 ♣Q884 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♠ 2 ♣ ?

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠J7 ♥QJ93 ♦Q1087 ♣KQ6 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass ?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold: ♠7 ♥KQ85 ♦KJ107 ♣8632 The bidding has proceeded: South West North East Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass ?

Look for answers on Monday.

Ipswich top English Division One

LONDON, Sept. 26 (R) — European Football Union (UEFA) Cup holders went to the top of the English First Division when they beat Leeds 2-1 against all the odds today.

Ipswich, without Dutchman Frans Thijssen, the footballer of the year, Scottish striker Alan Brazil and English international Russell Osman, fell behind to a 27th minute goal from Peter Barnes.

But injury-hit Ipswich refused to surrender their unbeaten record and after defender Mike Miles scored in the 63rd minute, Eric Gates sent them to the top on 17 points with a 76th minute winner.

West Ham went in second place when they were held to a 1-1 draw at home by European champions Liverpool.

A 28th minute goal from midfielder Geoff Pike gave West Ham a half-time lead but a dreadful blunder by their international goalkeeper Phil Parkes, presented

Liverpool with a 78th minute equaliser.

As Parkes fumbled an Alan Kennedy cross allowing David Johnson the simple task of heading home from close range.

Swansea stayed in third place with 15 points, behind West Ham after a 2-0 defeat of Sunderland. Nottingham Forest moved into fourth place although they had to come from behind against visiting Brighton.

George Best, who may rejoin Manchester United next week, watched his former team-mates in action at Arsenal.

But the Irish footballing genius could not have been too impressed with what he saw for United, who have not won at Highbury for 13 years, failed to end that jinx by drawing 0-0.

England captain Kevin Keegan scored twice for Southampton, his seventh goal in as many games, but his efforts were not enough as Coventry got a comfortable 4-2 victory.

Springboks' U.S. tour ends

GLENVILLE, New York, Sept. 26 (R) — South Africa's rugby union team, the Springboks, completed a three-match U.S. tour yesterday, playing on a previously unannounced site a day ahead of schedule under tight security.

The team, which has been hounded by anti-apartheid demonstrators ever since it slipped into the United States on September 14 after switching planes, now apparently plans a secret departure.

Thomas Selridge, President of the Eastern Rugby Union which sponsored two of the Springboks' three games, refused to discuss the team's plans.

He switched the final match of the tour to a private polo field in Glenville, 40 km from Albany, after previously saying that it would be played tomorrow.

No anti-apartheid protesters showed up for yesterday's game. In front of rugby officials and a few local residents, the Springboks beat the Eagles, a team drawn from across the United States, by 38 points to seven.

Officials said that only New York governor Hugh Carey and

state police officials were informed in advance of the match's time and venue.

Governor Carey had appealed to the U.S. supreme court in an abortive attempt to prevent the only public match of the tour. It was played last Wednesday in Albany is Blecker Stadium as police held back an estimated 1,500 chanting anti-tour demonstrators outside the ground.

But only a handful of protesters got to the first game, which was switched at the last minute from Chicago to a secret venue in Racine, Wisconsin, 110 km away.

The Springboks arrived in the United States, intending to play in the major centres of New York City and Chicago, after a stormy two-month tour of New Zealand where there were mass demonstrations against South Africa's racial segregation policies.

About 80 people were injured and 200 arrested in riots at the team's final match in Auckland.

The Boston Globe said yesterday that the Springboks' U.S. tour was partly underwritten by the transfer of \$50,000 and was described as a routine way of defraying the tour's costs.

505 PEUGEOT The United Automobile Trading Co. Ltd. Tel. 65732 King Hussein St. Abdaly Amman - Jordan

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson. CLASS REUNION. Parker? Oh, yes, you were the kid who had 'left' and 'right' written on his sneakers and feet.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. LIVIG, BLERY, BURGYB, HALMYN. MIGHT BE FOUND AMONG MEN VYING WITH EACH OTHER.

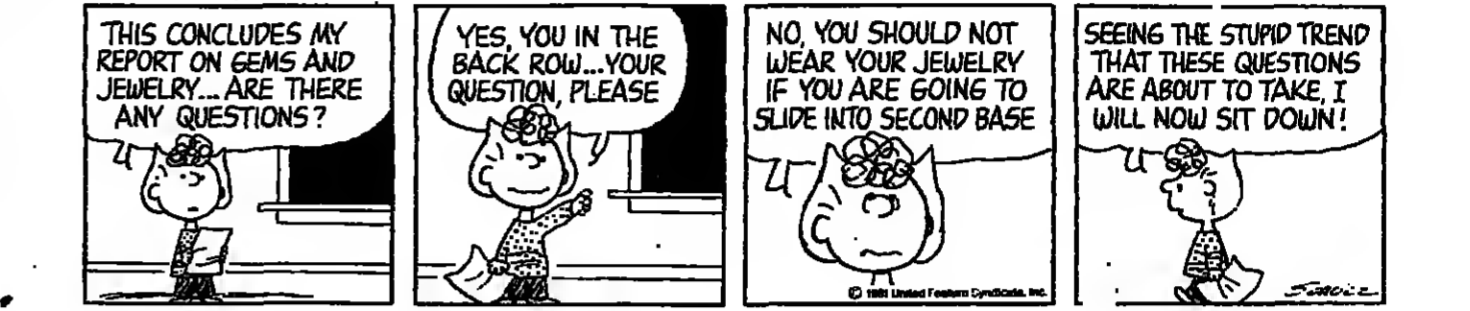
Indian men's hockey team reject German referees

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26 (R) — The third and final men's hockey international between the Netherlands and India was cancelled today after India rejected two West German referees appointed for the match.

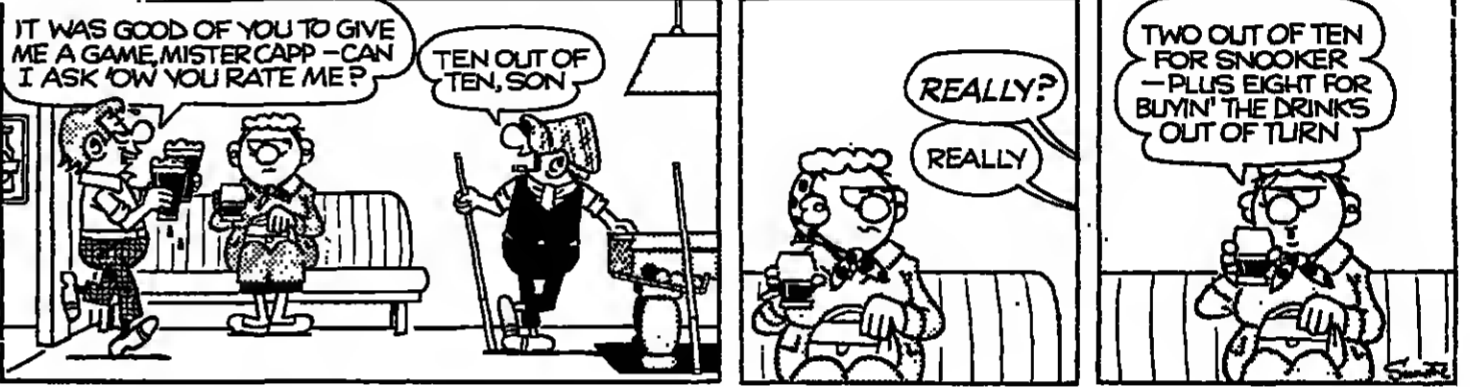
The Indian team and officials complained about the handling of their games against the Netherlands in Breda on Wednesday and after last night's match in Eindhoven.

A loudspeaker announcement at Amstelveen's Wagener Stadium shortly before today's game said the Indians considered it irresponsible to accept German referees Stuebing and Kraft because they had refereed the last two matches so badly.

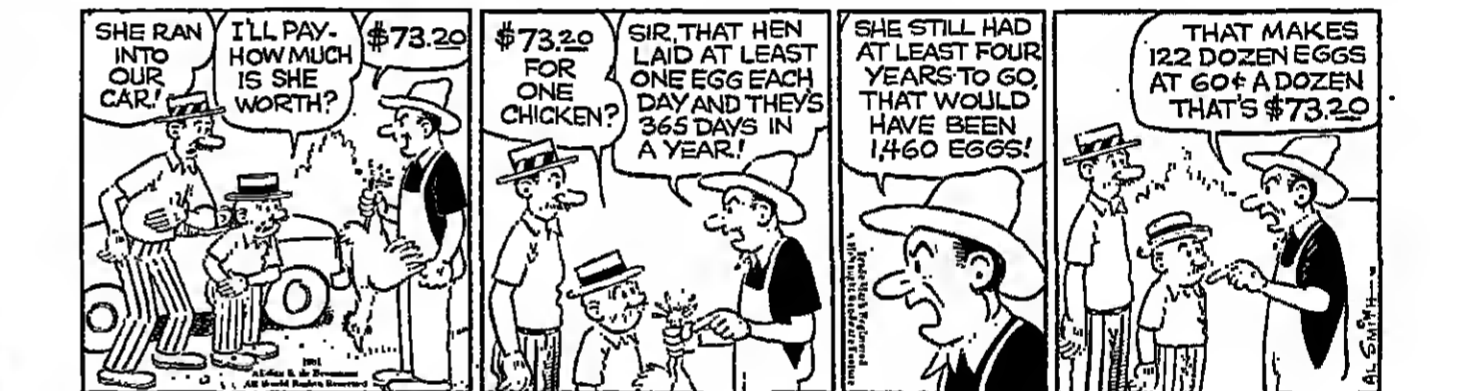
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 1981. YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute. GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to think in terms of what you can for others. Also, a good time to strengthen the bond and make positive plans for the future with the ones you love. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have fine creative ideas that need expression at this time. Contact influential persons for the support you need. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get together with close ties and combine your efforts so that you have more harmony and prosperity in the future. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day to tell loyal friends how much you appreciate the alliance. Listen to what a successful person has to say. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) An influential person can give you ideas that will be beneficial in the future. Make this a worthwhile day. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 31) Be more willing to join friends in amusements that are enjoyable. A new activity could lead to greater abundance in the future. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contact an influential person you know and gain the advice you need to further your own ambitions. Be more practical. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Attend the services you enjoy and express happiness. Find the best way to gain your most cherished aims. Attend the social tonight. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Meet with key persons in your line of endeavor and plan the future wisely. Show appreciation to your most loyal friends. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Discuss new outlets you are interested in with experts and get the advice you need. Express happiness. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your hunches are good now so be sure to use them to your benefit. Show more affection for loved ones. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Fine day to talk over with business associates on how to make the future brighter by increasing profits. Be logical. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Ideal day to repay favors to others. Show more affection for loved one. Attend the social tonight and show enthusiasm. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those interesting young persons who loves to be complimented, so be sure to encourage your progeny when exceptional work has been done. Direct education along government work for best results. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Amman Little League soccer results games played Friday, Sept. 25. Royal Falcons 0, Cilbank 3, Laing 3, American Express 4, Arab Wings 5, Marriott 2, International Traders 0, Alk 0, Chase 2, Alico 1, Foxboro 3, Jordan Express 0, Sheraton 1, Intercontinental 2.

THE Daily Crossword By Emory H. Cain. ACROSS: 1 Ruler, 5 Ruler, 9 Ruler, 13 Wool, 14 Rigg of movies, 15 Buoyant, 16 Pipers' headpieces, 17 Airport area, 18 Glaswegian hillside, 19 An archbishop of Canterbury, 21 Publicly posted lampoons, 23 Obliterate, 25 French coin, 26 Amen, 29 Indian corn, 33 Overhead railways, 34 Undiluted, 36 News bits, 38 Monkshood, 40 Fragment, 42 Song, 43 Haley work, 45 Head of France, 46 Bit of food, 47 Look of contempt, 49 Bamako native, 52 Came upon, 54 Parents, 55 Recklessly wasteful, 60 "The — herd wind slowly o'er...", 63 Ecce —, 64 Demean, 66 Unnamed: abbr., 67 Mother of Don Juan, 68 Adored, 69 Hurting, 70 Bowling alley, 71 QED word, 72 Winter white, 12 Grains, 14 English sweet plums, 20 Body of rules, 22 — d'Orsay, 24 Bull, 26 Father of Goneril, 27 Voices, 28 Defies, 30 Call — day, 31 Takes dead aim, 32 Rulers, 35 Jazz pianist, 37 Glut, 39 Sault — Marie, 41 Biked, 44 Road rig, 48 Entertain, 50 Lower Lat., 51 Very rich men, 53 Small drum, 55 Rizzuto or Harris, 56 Barrett, 57 Foretold, 58 Nag, 59 Pease output, 61 — contender, 62 Nibble, 65 Coterie. Yesterday's Puzzle Solved: DOWN: 1 Pro —, 2 King or Arkin, 3 Impromptu musical gathering, 4 State, 5 Taste, 6 Nag, 7 Celebes oxen, 8 Kind of cab, 9 Forbidden, 10 Betel nut, 11 Soviet aaa.

WORLD

Gdansk congress reopens with no moderation of Solidarity militancy

GDANSK, Sept. 26 (R) — The Solidarity free trade union opened the second part of its national congress today with no initial signs that a fierce Soviet bloc propaganda campaign had subdued its militancy.

At a morning session marked by open support for the Polish labour movement from American churchmen and labour leaders, Solidarity delegates voted to maintain a ban on state television coverage and spoke out for striking coal-miners in the south. There were also angry attacks from the floor against Solidarity's

Ugandan army purged to curb 'misbehaviour'

KAMPALA, Sept. 26 (R) — Ugandan authorities have arrested more than 1,000 soldiers in an apparent attempt to curb the violence and lawlessness which have pushed Uganda to the brink of anarchy in recent months.

Justifying the arrests at a Kampala press conference, Vice President Paulo Muwanga said the Ugandan government would take firm measures to deal with what he termed incidents of misbehaviour by soldiers.

Unruly members of the Ugandan armed forces have been blamed for much of the violence

which has shaken Uganda in the wake of the overthrow of dictator Idi Amin two years ago.

"The government shall have no mercy to any person in uniform who breaks any law of the land," Mr. Muwanga, also defence minister, said. The authorities had begun cracking down on soldiers suspected of misconduct, he added.

"Those locked up number more than 1,000," he said, adding others had been dismissed from the army. "Quite a few have gone and these range from lieutenant-colonel downwards."

Mr. Muwanga's promise of firm action followed a pledge by President Milton Obote last month to end "the cult of rampant killings" in Uganda.

Mr. Muwanga's press conference was prompted by the death of three Kenyan lorry drivers at the hands of Ugandan soldiers. The incident had threatened to cut off vital supplies of food and fuel to landlocked Uganda.

The vice president said that two soldiers had been charged with beating the drivers to death.

In retaliation for the incident, Kenyan lorry drivers had refused to drive into Uganda. On Tuesday more than 100 heavy trucks queued up on the Kenyan side of the border.

Traffic resumed when Ugandan officials promised to ensure secure conditions.

Reagan's budget cuts may stop D.C. 10 assembly

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, Sept. 26 (R) — The D.C.-10, one of the world's most widely used airliners, could be forced out of production by President Reagan's latest budget cuts, its maker, McDonnell Douglas, has said.

It said continued production could be jeopardised by Mr. Reagan's plan to scrap an order for eight K.C.-10s, the military version of the D.C.-10.

Both are built on the same assembly line and with a slump in orders for civil airliners, the K.C.-10 order was considered important for keeping the assembly line operating at an acceptable rate, the company said.

It said it had no firm orders for D.C.-10's to be delivered in 1983, when the eight K.C.-10 tanker-cargo planes were due for delivery. Chairman Sanford McDonnell said a halt in D.C.-10 production could mean a large loss of jobs at the company's Long Beach, California, plant where the airliner is built.

Rolling Stones reappear in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 (R) — The Rolling Stones, nearing middle-age and almost respectable after 20 years as the bad boys of rock and roll have set out on the road again.

One and a half million fans in 21 cities are waiting to see the group on their first U.S. concert tour in

three years, according to promoter Bill Graham.

About 90,000 of them, a sell-out audience, jammed Philadelphia noon yesterday for the first concert. Most could not have been born when the Stones were formed.

"I like the old stuff," said one 19-year-old fan from Morristown, New Jersey.

Two thousand people camped in the stadium's car park overnight. Scalpers sold \$15.75 tickets for anything up to \$70 and all 90,000 tickets for a second Philadelphia concert today were sold out.

The tour, due to wind up in New Orleans in December, coincides with the release of the Stones' 29th U.S. album.

Reviewers of that album have been using words like "mature" and "mellow" to describe the group, who have been associated with rebellion and danger since they swept into America in the mid-1960s.

Mick Jagger, now 36, has been jogging five miles a day to get into shape. He may be mature, he says, but he is not too old to rock and roll.

The fans apparently agreed. "I've liked them as long as I've

liked music," said Sally Nelson, 21, who travelled all the way from Concord in New Hampshire.

Security at today's concert was tight. About 300 policemen and several hundred private guards and ushers were on hand.

Few fans have forgotten the horror of a Stones concert in 1969 when a member of the audience was stabbed to death after security was entrusted to the Hell's Angels motorcycle club.

Waldheim's re-election bid faces big setback

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26 (R) — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's re-election bid faces a major setback last night when the non-Aligned group, which comprises nearly two-thirds of the U.N. membership, backed challenger Salim Ahmed Salim for the post.

Mr. Waldheim's chances of election for an unprecedented third term were still not discounted, however, because the decision really rests with the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Mr. Salim, 39, foreign minister of Tanzania, won the endorsement of the Organisation of African Unity in June, the first time a regional group had put forward a candidate, and was later backed by the league of Arab states.

The non-aligned group passed by acclamation last night a motion expressing satisfaction with the OAU decision and saying that it fully supported the nomination of Mr. Salim.

Newly elected to power after a year in opposition, Mr. Trudeau saw the defeat of the Quebec referendum as endorsement of his own view of Canada as a confederation which needed strong central government to cement it together, rather than a loose association of powerful provinces.

Without Ontario and New Brunswick, which supported Mr. Trudeau, the provincial governments went to court to challenge his proposals.

Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr of Austria, Mr. Waldheim's homeland, entered the campaign last night, telling reporters that the incumbent was the better man and less likely than Mr. Salim to be accused of bias when dealing with Africa and the Middle East.

Mr. Salim responded that the same argument could be used to disrupt normal production this weekend.

William Keys, chairman of the printing industries committee on the trade union council has threatened to disrupt other newspapers owned by Mr. Murdoch in the News International group if the Sunday Times were suspended.

The newspapers include The Times, the mass circulation Tabloid Sun and the popular Sunday newspaper News of the World.

Publication of the Sunday Times and the Times was halted for 11 months by their previous owner, the Thomson organisation.

Mr. Murdoch said when he took over that he would not tolerate loss of production and in June he threatened to close the Sunday Times when union action caused the loss of 300,000 copies from its 1.4 million circulation.

Sunday Times production halted over labour dispute

LONDON, Sept. 26 (R) — The management of the Sunday Times newspaper in London has suspended production and stopped pay to all 1,400 employees because of an industrial dispute with print workers.

Managing Director Gerald Long told reporters he was greatly concerned for the future of the newspaper which was bought in February by Australian Rupert Murdoch. Mr. Murdoch paid \$22 million for Times newspapers.

Mr. Long said the management was not prepared to discuss any claims of the workers' association for extra money and increased manning in the machine room.

The Sunday Times employs 101 machine workers who have been seeking a restoration of wage differentials over machine assistants belonging to a different union.

The management said this would add 28 per cent to the wage bill for the machine room. It also said there was no justification for increasing the number of workers in the department.

Production was suspended after the union refused to give the management a pledge that it would not

East German master spy to be freed

BONN, Sept. 26 (R) — West Germany has decided to free East German master spy Guenter Guillaume, whose case brought down former chancellor Willy Brandt in 1974, government sources said today.

President Karl Carstens has signed a pardon and an exchange of official documents is to take place on Monday, the sources said. A presidential spokesman could not confirm or deny this.

Guillaume, 54, a former top aide of Mr. Brandt, has spent seven years of a 13-year sentence for treason.

Several West German newspapers reported that he would be freed with four other East German and Soviet spies held in West

Germany; South Africa, France and Denmark in exchange for some 60 West Germans held in East German jails.

The reports were not officially confirmed.

West Germany's inter-German affairs minister, Egon Franke, declined comment on the reports but told Reuters he hoped "that much can be set in motion, in connection with this name (Guillaume), to bring the freedom of individuals."

The unmasking of Guillaume in March, 1974, caused Mr. Brandt to resign as chancellor a month later.

The court that sentenced Guillaume found that he had betrayed top secrets to East Berlin, includ-

ing a 1973 letter from then U.S. president Richard Nixon to Mr. Brandt dealing with rifts in the Western alliance and the military strength of the Warsaw Pact.

Bonn has in the past insisted that Guillaume, who has been reported in poor health, would not be used as a central figure in a major spy swap.

His wife, Christel, who was jailed for eight years for spying, was released last March in a prisoner exchange, prompting speculation that he too would be freed.

Mr. Schmidt is due to meet Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Bonn in late November and East German leader Erich Honecker, possibly before the end of the year.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Pentagon okays more M-60s for Egypt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (R) — The Pentagon has notified Congress it plans to sell Egypt 128 more M-60a3 tanks. The deal, subject to a veto by Congress within 30 days, would bring to 439 the number of M-60a3 tanks promised or delivered to Egypt. The Pentagon said they would replace some of the 1,500 tanks supplied to Egypt by the Soviet Union in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The M-60a3 with thermal night sights is the most sophisticated U.S. tank after the new M-1. Both are built by Chrysler Corporation.

U.N. team to study poison gas stories

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26 (R) — U.N. experts investigating allegations that the Soviet Union and Vietnam used chemical weapons in Asia have asked to visit the region but have not received replies, a U.N. spokesman has said. The group wants to visit Afghanistan, Pakistan, Laos and Thailand. It was set up by the General Assembly last December following reports that chemical weapons were used by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, by Vietnam in Kampuchea and Laos and by the pro-Soviet Laotian government. The group has not applied to visit Kampuchea, where the Khmer Rouge authorities recognised by the U.N. were overthrown in 1979 and control only a limited area. The members of the panel are Major-Gen. Esmat Ezz, an Egyptian doctor and chemical warfare expert, Lt. Col. Nestor Castillo of the Philippines, and Dr. Humberto Guerra-Alison, a Peruvian microbiologist.

Space shuttle repairs done at site

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Sept. 26 (R) — The space shuttle Columbia, damaged by a fuel spill on Tuesday, will be repaired on its launch pad and probably sent into space late next month or in early November, space officials said yesterday. The launch had been scheduled for Oct. 9 but was postponed indefinitely after a spill of toxic rocket fuel in the ship's forward reaction control system. Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) decided against moving Columbia to its hangar for repairs since this would have caused a longer delay, Kennedy Space Centre Director Richard Smith also said that such a move would have been demoralising. A definite launch date will be announced in about two weeks, NASA officials said.

CIA chief on agency errors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (R) — Central Intelligence Agency Director William Case has said the CIA had inadvertently released vital secrets and endangered lives while complying with requests under the freedom of information act. The director told a senate judiciary subcommittee that human error had resulted in the release of major secrets that had endangered lives.

Belize becomes 156th U.N. member

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26 (R) — Belize was admitted as the 156th member of the United Nations yesterday by 144 votes to one, with Guatemala, which claims the territory, offering the sole objection. The General Assembly took the decision on the unanimous recommendation of the Security Council. Ten members states were absent for the vote. Immediately after the vote the Guatemalan delegation walked out of the hall as the chief of protocol fetched the prime minister of Belize, George Price, and his delegation to take their places for the first time.

How much damage did Helmich do?

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, Sept. 26 (R) — A former soldier accused of selling equipment to the Soviet Union that would enable Moscow to tap U.S. military messages had access to all secret material stored in a Paris communications facility known as the blockhouse, his commander has told a court here. George Desautels, who left the U.S. Army in 1971 and is now deputy chief of telecommunications for the state of Virginia, said he was officer in charge of the blockhouse while Joseph George Helmich was assistant "crypto custodian" or keeper of codes there. Testifying on the fourth day of the trial in which Mr. Helmich, 44, has pleaded innocent to one count of conspiracy and three of espionage, Mr. Desautels said the accused, as a sergeant and later a warrant officer, had "cryptographic clearance."

Siberian gas deal in final stages

MOSCOW, Sept. 26 (R) — A senior West German banker has said that a multi-billion dollar deal to supply Siberian gas to Western Europe would be finalised within a few weeks. "Friedrich-Wilhelm Christians, a director of Deutsche bank, told reporters after two days of talks with Soviet officials "we would clinch the deal in a few weeks." Mr. Christians is in Moscow for a meeting of the Soviet-West German trade commission to explore possible joint energy projects. Mr. Christians would not say whether he thought the project, to pipe 40 billion cubic metres of gas a year to Western Europe, would be sealed before President Leonid Brezhnev visited Bonn in November.

Franco-Mexican recognition -- what has that done for El Salvador?

By Orlando Lizama

CARACAS — Franco-Mexican recognition of El Salvador guerrillas has sent almost all of Latin America scurrying into the U.S. camp on the issue and triggered a crisis between the two countries and Venezuela.

Less than three years after Sandinist guerrillas in Nicaragua won widespread Latin American support for their struggle against the late dictator Anastasio Somoza, El Salvador's leftist guerrillas have found they are out on a limb.

Early this month nine countries — led by long-standing democracies Venezuela and Colombia, which strongly supported the Sandinists via the Andean Pact Organisation — protested at the Franco-Mexican move to regard guerrillas fighting to overthrow the non-elected Salvadorean civilian-military junta as legitimate political forces.

spokesman Dean Fisher said. Only Nicaragua has so far pronounced itself in favour of the declaration "on humanitarian grounds". Brazil, a non-signatory, called it "a dangerous precedent".

The Franco-Mexican declaration recognised the alliance of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) as a "representative political force" with the legitimacy to enter negotiations with the government to find a political solution to the crisis.

The FDR, political wing of the FMLN, has said that elections due to be held in El Salvador next March cannot possibly be free because of the dangers any opposition parties will be exposed to.

The protest signatories condemned the communique as an aggravation of the conflict which has killed about 25,000 people in the last 20 months, and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins criticised it as an act of

interference in the country's internal affairs. Despite coming under fire from opposition parties, President Herrera remained firm in his condemnation and his interior minister, Rafael Montes de Oca, cancelled a scheduled trip to Paris this month.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said: "The sensible thing for Venezuela to do would be to seek understandings with other countries to find a solution to the Salvadorean drama and not to complicate it by giving support to the southern cone dictatorships which have military missions in El Salvador."

The protest has polarised Mexico and Venezuela, fast emerging as important spheres of political and economic influence in the region, diplomatic sources said.

Relations between the two countries had shown steady improvement over the last few years culminating in agreements this year to hold foreign policy

consultations and to supply Central American and Caribbean countries with oil jointly under special credit facilities.

Diplomatic sources dismissed the possibility that the oil agreement would be affected by the political crisis, and Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti confirmed that he will attend a meeting in Mexico this week of the Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE) to discuss the terms with Mexican oil representatives.

Economic relations with France are also likely to be strained, following what Venezuela sees as extra-hemispheric interference from that quarter.

"We don't expect the situation to change radically or there to be any diplomatic breaks. However, we cannot deny that the situation has become serious," a Central American diplomat here said.

France's Elf-Aquitaine has been negotiating with the Venezuelan state oil industry for more

than a year to establish a special refinery in France to upgrade heavy Venezuelan crude oil under a long-term supply contract.

Elf-Aquitaine has already invested 50 million francs (\$8.6 million) in feasibility studies for the one-billion-dollar project with final agreement expected in November.

The French company is also reported to be considering proposals for a joint venture with Venezuela in the orinoco oil belt, and an Elf-Aquitaine delegation is due here this week to discuss both projects with Venezuelan oil officials.

France has also come under heavy attack from El Salvador President Jose Napoleon Duarte who has said "the hand of Fidel Castro" is behind the two countries' declaration.

"We cannot forget who the French president's policy adviser on Latin America is: Regis Debray," he told reporters. "Cuba is at both ends of this declaration." Mr. Debray is a one-time theor-

ist of Latin American revolutionary movements. He won world fame in the 1960s for spending several weeks in the Bolivian jungles with Argentine-born former Cuban minister Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who was seeking to foment a peasants' rebellion against the country's government.

President Duarte said the declaration was a direct result of a meeting between Cuban President Fidel Castro and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo in Cozumel, Mexico, following a foreign ministers' preparatory meeting for the October North-South summit in Cancun.

Analysts said the timing of Mr. Castro's visit was a gesture by Mexico to soothe Cuba's feelings, ruffled by its exclusion from the summit talks.

"Were the left to triumph throughout central America, would find it hard to resist the temptation to turn its attention to the huge but troubled power to the north," it said.

They added that it was also aimed at reasserting Mexico's independent Non-aligned foreign policy.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration's attitude to Cuba

